WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1886.

The Intelligencer.

Diffice: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street. THOSE New York Alderman have become great travelers. Well, if they are not spendthrifts they have the nec scrip for the journey.

The result of the nail conference is disappointment to this community, which had hoped that an agreement would be nached honorable to both sides. situation is in no way improved.

THOUGH Mr. Gladstone were never to speak again, he has put on record a speech hal is worthy of even his great fame. He hashown heart as well as head, and that is not the lowest order of statesmanship in

THERE is a fine tropical flavor about the sough Mexican blood has crossed the ave had a regular Mexican time of it. This is another reminder of the undesirability of annexing any more of the Mexican population than we are obliged to

Mair at East St. Louis is not definitely fixed in the despatches. It is evident, where, and that is most unfortunate at such a time and in such a place. It is one of the sad features of so widespread an in lustrial disturbance as that in the South west, that it cannot go on indefinitely withog! grave disorders and the probable loss

House of Commons on Thursday the Asof the Wheeling newspapers had at their reakfast tables the next morning the Pretending that great historic occasion. Two reports were sent, a shorter report for alternoon papers and a complete report for

morning papers.

The reader could have had little idea the extent and perfection of organization which made possible a result which ten years ago would not have been attempted for the American press, the most enterprising in the world. The imagination ran scarcely compass the stretch between London on Thursday afternoon and the printed page in Wheeling on Friday

STOCK TOO CHEAP.

At offer to Trade Pan Electric Stock for Poetry.

"WARHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Stillson liatchins, of the Washington Post,appear ed before the Telephone Investigating bemulttee to-day and being questioned enator Vest's Pan Electric stock, gave s Senator Vest's Pan Electric stock, gave a beared in his paper offering to purchase Pan-Electric stock. Senator Vest, who will at the time, had sent the witness a note asking witness to come and see him. He had gone to the Senator's chamber and saw Senator Vest in the lobby. The Senator wanted to inquire whether he knew who was the subtor of the advertisement in his paper. Witness did not know and after inquiry, bad failed to sind out. He returned and told Senator Vest that he could not find est, and the Senator said that he had a cridicate for 100 shares of Pan-Electric stock. He said that the newspapers were making so much clauser, about it that if he could find a purchaser for it he did not know bat he would see it. In a spasm of generalty witness supposed he told Senator Vest that he would take the stock at the price the Senator had paid for it. The Senator made no conclusive response at thanking him for his offer and stating that considering the claim to be unjust he had come to the conclusion that he would

stort and know nothing about its value at the lime. He made the proposition. He had once been offered a considerable amount of Pan-Electric stock for Mr. Rogers' poetry, but he had declined (knowless). Mr. Oates-Did you think the poetry

Witness—"I thought both very bad."
Witness—"I thought both very bad."
Witness had not read the poetry. He
had once read an invocation to Jeff Davis by Rogers, and he had[mentally resolved never to read another poem of his.

The Coming Actor.

Special Disputch to the Intelligencer, CHARLESTON, W. VA., April 9.—Bella Moore's theatrical company appeared in this city last night and to-night. Frank his city last night and to-night. Frank Hennig, a Wheeling boy took the leading part in Mountain Pink, and Pygmalian and Golate and won rounds of applanae for his acting. Many old theatre goers here predict a great future for Mr. Hennig, as his work is far above the average, and indicates an unusually intelligent conception of the characters he portrays.

intentionally is not known, but the general supposition is that he shot himself Parposely, as his position and surrounding indicated. Mr. Baker was widely known throughout the county. He was born and raised within a few miles of this place on what is known as Moore Ridge. Work in support of the striking Knights on the Gould system rumors of riots and the leaves a wife and three small children.

ams. One woman was shot dead and a samber were wounded. The sub-prefect and three of his gendarmes were wounded.

Panis, April 9 .- Mr. Gladstone's speech the uppermost topic of conversation in terary and political circles. Most of the Parisian newspapers comment approvingyou the British Premier's scheme, al-though some of them criticise certain of its misor features. The French editors all peak with admiration of the courage and ower exhibited by Mr. Gladstone in his address, and La France alludes to the vearable stateman as a "redeemet." If Peris expresses the kope that Mr. Gladstone will triumph,

Comes to Four Persons in Riotous Crowd.

Conflicting Statements as to the Aggressive Party.

An Exciting Scene --- A Knight's Appeal for Law and Order.

The Repulsed Strikers Crying Out Blood for Blood.

Most Unfortunate Affair the Long Struggle.

Fire Breaks Out in the Louisville & Nashville Yards.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 9 .- A crowd o

strikers formed at the Relay depot in East St. Louis at 1:45 o'clock this afternoon and advanced in the direction of the rail road yards to stop work by the few men employed there. They were met by guard of deputies who ordered them to lisperse. The mob refused and made rush for the yards when the deputies leveled their Winchesters and fired, shooting six of the strikers The four deputy guards stationed at the Louisville & Nashville yards, near Broadway, fired into a crowd of three hundred strikers about 2:20 o'clock this afternoon Five men and one woman were shot woman isaupposed to be mortally wounded.

The killed are: Pat Bristol, employe of the Water Works and not a striker; Oscar Washington, a painter; John Bohman, a Water Works' laborer, not a striker; Major Richman, shot in the head and shoulder, will probably die; Mrs. John Pfeffer, shot in the back and probably mortally wounded. nortally wounded.

An unknown man was shot at the orldge approach. The crowd had made no attack upon the yards, but were standno attack upon the yards, but were standing on Cohokia bridge, near the Louisville & Nashvilla yards, jeering at the guards, when, without the slightest apparent provocation, the deputies levelled their rifles and fired two volleys. The crowds immediately separated, running in all directions, and the deputies ran over Cohokia bridge towards the Missouri river retides with holding their rifles, and hokia bridge towards the Missouri river oridge, still holding their rifles, and iring to cover their retreat. When it was known by the strikers that the guards had ded, the former returned to recover their dead. They found Pat Bristol and Oscar Washington lying on the Cabokia bridge, and they were dead when picked up. John Bohman was also found on the bridge, but showed signs of life. He was taken to the switch house but died in a few minutes. Mrs. Pfeller wasfoundlying on the railroad about one hundred yards from Cabokia bridge and was carried by her husband to a drug store, on Broadway, near the crossing, in a critical condition. Migor Richman was taken into a hotel near by where physicians attended him. The grant of store the strike fring turned.

hotel near by where physicians attended him. The crowd, after the firing, turned and ran up Broadway, shouting, "To arms!" "To arms!" "To arms!" "We will get guns and return that fire."

Women and children ran out of their houses and met them in the streets weeping and wrigging their hands: After the crowd returned to the scene and the excitement had abated several of the leading strikers drew their revolvers and swore that they would drive all the deputes out of the city even at the loss of their own lives. Among the killed, according to the latest reports, is T. E. Plumpton.

The deputies who did the shooting ight in number, went to the Third Dis trict police station in this city and surrendered themselves and were taken by the patrol wagon to the Four Courts, where they were taken into custody and were released. They say the record he

the patrol wagon to the Four Courts, where they were taken into custody and were released. They say the crowd began firing into them first and that they simply returned the fire.

After the first firing was over and the strikers had become bont on revenge a number of them armed themselves with revolvers and advanced on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad yards, where they supposed deputies were on guard and fired into them, killing one. The greatest excitement prevails in East St. Louis and the strikers are fast arming themselves and seom determined to avenge the death of those of their number. The Local Excentive Committee of the Knight and asked him to introduce Mr. frown to the mob as the representative of the General Executive Committee. The man replied in a frightened manner, "Il do they'il hang me."

Brown turned on him and said, "Yes, and if you don't, they ought to hangyou." Then turning to the mob, which kept up the cry to "Kill, kill and burn!" Brown turned on him and said, "Yes, and if you don't, they ought to hangyou." Then turning to the mob, which kept up the cry to "Kill, kill and burn!" Brown turned on him and said, "Yes, and if you don't, they ought to hangyou." Then turning to the mob, which kept up the cry to "Kill, kill and burn!" Brown are on the scene attempting to restrain the men and trying to persuade them to meet in Finanagam's Hall, where they desire to advise them against all further widesee. The men rates however the party of the spell of his eloqueace and take up their revolutionary yells. He said: "Men and to rothers. For God's sake keep quiet. I ire to advise them against all further riolence. The men refuse, however, to

eet. In the stampeds which followed the irst volley from the rifles of the deputies one man, whose name is unknown, was forced from the Cohokia creek bridge and was killed. His body has not yet been re-

ILLINOIS MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Governor Oglesby has ordered out eight companies of militia and placed his acting. Many old theatre goers here predict a great future for Mr. Hennis, as his work is far above the average, and indicates an unusually intelligent conception of the characters he portrays.

Accident—er?

Accident—er?

Accident—er?

Correspondence of the intelligence.

WOODSPIELD, O., April 9.—Yesterday about noon Leander Baker, living north of town, shot himself through the heart with a shot gun, and died almost instantly, Whether he shot himself accidentally or intelligence of the condense of the intelligence. them under orders to march at once. Some

THE STORY OF DEATH That Overtook Four of the Men in the East St. Louis Strike.

bloodshed have readily gained circulation. Lyons, April 9.-A fatal riot occurred in but until to-day no serious conflict has oc this city to-day at Girond's silk mills. A curred. The county sheriff has sworn in sub-prefect and anumber of gendarmes at- numerous deputies, and upon several occawith the mills, and were resisted by the ofference and local residents, and an open several occupance and the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and were resisted by the several occupance of the mills, and the mills, protectors. Upon one occasion only, protectors. Upon one occasion only, however, has the presence of these men been really needed, and the railroads have, with some few exceptions, done their usual business. To-day opened with but little prospect of serious trouble, although some of the strikers intimated that the roads would find it less easy to run than they had first anticipated, and early in the day the yards presented an animated scene. Switch engines were running backward and forward making up trains. The platform men were busy loading and unloading freight, and trains were arriving and departing without any interference.

A HOPE BLASTED.

This condition of affairs centinued until

This condition of affairs centinued until noon, and it was thought that the day would pass without any demonstration by

fally two hundred.

The discussion became animated and the crowd more demonstrative until some one proposed that they go to the Louisville & Rashville yards and drive out the men employed there. The cry of "On to the Nashville yards" was caught up and the crowd advanced. As they proceeded their numbers again increased, some joining the mob simply as spectators, while others were in full sympathy with the movement, until from 300 to 400 were advancing toward the yards.

movement, nntil from 300 to 400 were advancing toward the yards.
Arriving there they swarmed into the yards and persuaded the men at work to desert their posts. The crowd remained in the yards for some time, and although considerable excitement prevailed no violence was resorted to. Just at this time, however, a Louisville & Nashville freight train was slowly passing, guarded by eight deputy sheriffs, armed with Winchester riffes. In the meantime crowds of men, women and children had congregated in Broadway, where the Louisville & Nash-Broadway, where the Louisville & Nash-ville tracks cross the street, and also upon the Broadway bridge, which spans the Cahokia creek, and in the open space to

Just as the train reached the Broadway rossing the trouble began. The crowd officers, and, it is asserted, atones were hrown which struck two or three of them,

officers, and, it is asserted, stones were thrown which struck two or three of them, and it is also said that a pistol was discharged. The deputies immediately leveled their rifles and fired, two volleys into the crowd on the bridge with fatal effect, four men being killed and one woman mortally wounded. The dead are as mentioned above.

The greatest excitement immediately prevailed and pandemonium reigned. The crowd fled in every direction, and when the deputies realized how fearful was the result of their fire sought means of escape by rushing for the bridge, with a view of fleeing to this city. At the approach, and just at the bridge tower on the east side they were met by Mayor Joyce, City Clerk Canty and a third man who seized the deputies guns and endeavored to hold them back. One of the deputies in his terror fired upon the trio, killing a man named C. E. Thompson, who stood between Joyce and Canty. Some shots were fired by the remaining deputies at the approaching strikers and all started over the bridge.

§ CORSTERNATION ON THE BRIDGE.

CONSTRRNATION ON THE BRIDGE. wildest confusion and excitement. Coal and men on foot were running toward the city and waving back all they met, while behind came the depu-ties pursued by the vanguard of the crowd from East St. Louis. One of the crowd from East St. Louis. One of the frightened guards threw his gun into the river, while another hid his weapon in a wagon that was in full retreat. On arriving her the deputies went at once to the Chestant street police station, where after stating the facts, they surrendered to the sergeant in charge and were taken to the Four Courts, where they were

who cheered the incendiary statements which he made. He urged the men to hang and kill, and was in the midst of an anneal to the mol to follow him to the nang and Kill, and was in the midst of an appeal to the mob to follow him to the Ohlo & Mississippi depot to hunt for the deputy sheriffs, when John W. Hays, a member of the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor arrived from this side.

Mr. Brown, who travels with the Gen eral Board in the capacity of the Knights of Labor orator and lecturer, mounted the stairs leading to the police station and yelled at the mob for attention, but the inturiated men answered him with, "Hang the curse kill them."

protects. For code sage seep quies, mplore you in the name of humanity, is the name of the great order of the Knights of Labor, in the name of ever aw, both of your order and your country restrain yourselves and do no violence.

A DISCONSOLATE KNIGHT, nitteeman Hays walked excitedly up and mitteeman Hays walked excitedly up and down the platform exclaining in a despairing manner "Oh, my God," I wish this had not happened. His eyes were watery, he was almost crying, and when he addressed the mob after. Brown's harangue his voice falled and he was obliged to pause for utterance. Hays' speech was of the same tenor as Brown's as was that of Mr. O'Nell, who followed Hays. Casper Haep another prominent Knipht, who Heep, another prominent Knight, who had arrived in the meantime was busy among the crowd, urging upon the moneycited individuals the arguments which excited individuals the arguments which the committeemen were preaching. After a while the temper of the mob cooled down and they dispersed with threats to avenge the death caused by the deputies. The situation in East St. Louis, so far as can be ascertained at midnight, has been

retty quiet.
Later in the evening two companies of

that apply to one set of men will not apply to another. All work cannot be regulated upon the same plane. What suits one will not suit another. The matter can beat be regulated between the employers and employers and employers and employers and employers and employers. The matter can beat be regulated between the employers and employers

the strikers. At that hour, however, the trouble which afterwards grew to such alarming proportions began. A number of strikers, without apparently having formed any preconcerted plan, congregated at the relay depot and began a discussion of the general situation. As trains passed their number was agumented until the original knot of men increased to fully two hundred.

The discussion became animated and the crewit more demonstrative until some the crewit more demonstrative until some training there are to work moving along as smoothly as if there had never been a strike.

Daring Deputy Morsally Wounded-On-Hundred Shots Fired.

LITTLE BOCK, ARK., April 9.—Between nidnight and 1 o'clock this morning, Deputy Sheriff Williams, who has had charge of the force of deputies guarding the St. Louis & Iron Mountain roundhouse and machine shops in Argenta, op-posite this city, was approached by F. H. Darby, a leading member of the Knighta of Labor and notified to take his force away or they would be put out. Wilof Labor and notified to take his force away or they would be put out. Williams said, "I'll take you in now," and seising Darby locked him up in one of the rooms. Just then the outlines of twenty or thirty men were seen a short distance away, and Williams ordered them out, asying that he was there to guard the property and would do it if he fell in his tracks. Some one in the crowd repried; "Weil, die, then!" and an irregular shooting between the deputies and sasailants egan. Probably a hundred shots were fired

Probably a nuadred shots were frequently and Williams was dangerously wounded by a ball in the right side and one or two lesser wounds in other portions of the body. The mob soon after sed. It is reported that several were wounded, but if poried that several were wounded, but if so they were taken away by their comrades. Sheriff Worthen was telephoned and hurriedly collected a posse and went over to Argenta near the south end of the from Mountain railroad bridge. Three men were halted and arrested; one, Charles Seepp, had a double barrelled gan; antoxicated and abusive, and was locked up in the bridge ticket office. A strong guard was placed about the round house and the shops, and, obtaining an engine and car, Williams and the prisoners were brought to the city. Everything is quiet at present. Williams condition is pronounced critical. He is well known, a very popular man, and a son of Col. B. D. Williams, formerly superintendent of the Memphis & Little Rock railroad.

THE LATES C MOVE

Of the Knights of Labor in Regard to the Strike. St. Louis, April 9.—From certain signs and symptoms it has been evident that during the last few days another move in the great strike was being planned by the General Executive Board and its associates. That the key of this move is the already much mooted question of the coa aready muon mooted question of the coal supply is tolerably cortain. Now that the bulk of the Knights employed by the Gould system are out, and that there is little hope of securing co-operation from the engineers, a blow at the source of supply of the motive power itself is suggested. The shutting off of the coal supply that caused so much consternation is St. that caused so much consternation in S Louis a short time ago, was probably as acident of the strike rather than the pre incident of the strike rather than the preconcerted idea, for an attempt was not
only made to stop coal, but everything
else as well from crossing the river. The
real reason why the embargo on coal was
raised was in the shape of the following,
which was generally circulated among the
atrikers of East St. Louis: "Strikers
booming Gould'scoal company. By shutting off the East St. Louis supply from all
routee except the Wabash, which is protected by United States Marshals, and stopping teamsters from hauling coal from other yards, the strikers have driven an immense trade to the Wabash tracks where Jay Gould's company is reaping a

harvest."

The Executive Committee then ordered the Knights not to interfere with the movement of coal, and the blockade was movement of coal, and the strikers, movement of coal, and the blockade was raised. The present plan of the strikers, which has been decided upon, aims first at the Ellaworth Mine, owned by Jay Gould. The company employes a very large number of miners at Mt. Olivet, Staunton and Warden, where the shafts are located. A great proportion of these are Knights of Labor. To their Assembly word has been sent to make, upon notification, a demand upon the company to cease to load coal for the Missouri Pacific, or any of its branches. Should this de-

cease to load coal for the Missouri Pacific, or any of its branches. Should this demand not be conbeded with, a cessation of work is next on the programme.

Mr. Bailey, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, was seen and questioned concerning this plan. He was reluctant to eay anything, but finally admitted that the story was in embetance. admitted that the story was in substance

"Will the order for a strike, if one i

"Will the order for a strike, if one is given, come from the General Board?"

"Yes, I suppose it will."

"When will the demand be made upon the Ellsworth Company not to load for the Missouri Pacific?"

"Well, it is liable to be done at any moment page."

ment now."

"Sappose Mr. Bailey, there is a strike, and the Missonri Pacific simply gets its coal from some other point—what then?"

"The same programme will be repeated at that other point, and from place to place until, if necessary, there is a general stoppage of coal mining all over llinois."
"Will not that cause immense suffering

among innocent people?"

'Probably. So does war cause immens suffering among innocent people. If the coal company refuses to accede to our demand, it is they who are responsible for the consequences, not we."

ARBITHATION.

Seneral Master Workman Powderly o SCHANTON, PA., April 9.—General Master Workman Powderly was interviewed

to-day on O'Neill's bill.
"What do you think of the arbitration legislation proposed by Congress?" "I am not strongly impressed with

We cannot have a national arbitration law that will be of much use, it seems to me, and I will explain why. The rules that apply to one set of men will not apply to another. All work cannot be regulated

the origin of the fires are not known, but the reasonable supposition is that they were the work of incendiaries.

New Men Hired.

St. Louis, Mo., April 9.—The foreman of the Wabash yards in North St. Louis, Executive Committee has been empha-

sized by our recent experience, and I think such a rule will be adopted without delay. It will be our only safeguard against future mistakes."

ELECTION BIOT AT LAREDO. The Cause of the Contact-Relations With

GALVESTON, TEX., April 9.—A special to the News from Laredo, Texas, says: At daylight yesterday morning the Federal troops withdrew from the city, no disturb ance whatever having occurred during the night. By 8 a. m. the city had apparentassumed its usual business aspect, and the day passed quietly. Since the dispersion of the rioters on Wednesday evening by the United States troops, not an armed citizen has been seen on the streets. A bitter feeling, however, exists between the two political parties, and the least overt act would fan it into a flame. Following is a complete list of the killed: Extrevan Hernandes, Librado Guerra, Rieardo Gonzales, Roman Rodrigues, Mexicans, and U. Burdette and George Sanchres, Americans. Twelve wounded men were found yesterday, at least four of whom are thought to be mortally injured. There were five funerals yesterday. the day passed quietly. Since the disperunerals yesterday. The following petition, signed by many

ac control over them."

City Marshal Bayard gives this statement as to the cause of the outbreak:

The Botas imported men from Mexico and defeated our ticket; they undertook to insult us by burying our party in effigy. The boys would not have it that way, and we could not restrain them when they saw the Botas, headed by the titand country officials carrier. Winners. when they saw the Botas, neaded by the city and county officials, carrying Winchesters and marching to the plaza to bury the Huarachs. Although outnumbered four to one, the Huarachs gave the Botas a good thrashing." Bayard was a candidate for re-election. He has made a good record as an officer, and his friends will contest the election.

Mexico, in the outcome of the Laredo election trouble, inasmuch that it is under-stood that should the Huarach faction stood that should the Huarach faction come into power they would at once take steps to form a connection with this city by building a bridge over the Rio Grande river for wagons and street cars. The Bota party is opposed to such improvements. They have been in power several years, and have ruled the county and city with a firm hand. Until they are ousted

with a firm hand. Until they are ousted the bridge and street cars will be things of the future.

A prominent Mexican Government officer calls attention to the fact that the Laredo affray was really a more serious matter than the recent Mexican revoluion at Monterey, which was made so nuch of by the United States press.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The business fail res during the last seven days reported R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 173, and for Canada 42, against a total of 214 last week and 221 the week previous. The failures are light in every section of the country except in the Western and Pacific States and Canada, while the number reported is above the

MEWS IN BRIEF.

The President yesterday appointed Villiam K. Thompson postmaster at Portsmouth, Ohio.

The President has nominated Lawrence

Valuable pictures were burned and pleces of statuary damaged at a fire in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia.

Near Sullivan, Ind., Lee Wolf, intoxicated, was run down by a train. His remains were taken in mail sacks to Carlisle

The Iowa Legislature, yesterday, passed joint resolution sympathizing with the ecople of Ireland in their efforts to secure Democratic Congressmen are consider

ing with much anxiety the Republicat gains as shown in the local elections in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It is seriously believed that the four

fraud Ohio Senators from Hamilton county, will be made to get out and let those honestly elected take their seats.

Secretary Manning continues to improve slowly. He is very anxious to sit up yould allow him to do so to-day. The official count of the Cincinnati vet

is progressing. The count in thirteen wards does not discover any errors materially changing the result as announced The Ohio House Committee on Finance has already taken action on the Governor's special message, and bills have been prepared for the assessment of property and collection of taxes.

Senator Ingalls has introduced in the Senator a bill for the appointment of a

Senate a bill for the appointment of a Board of Arbitration to examine and set-tle differences between the railroad com-pany and their employes.

Huckenstein & Garte at Irwin, Pa., was destroyed by fire with all its contents yes-terday morning, about 7:30 o'clock. The fire was caused by a defective flue. Loss

In a quarrel at Sistersville, Pa., last

night George Sheaffer, a ferryman, struck Mr. Suter the owner of a rival ferry on the head with a large piece of lime-stone crushing his skull and inflicting a fatal wound. There has been great destruction o

properly all along the upper Cumberland river, Tenn., in barns, fences, wheat crop and grain in warehouses. The entire wheat-erop in the low lands for 600 miles are to-

tally destroyed.

Congressman O'Neill, of Missouri, offered in the House of Representatives yesterday a series of resolutions sympathizing with the efforts of Mr. Gladstone in the behalf of Ireland. They were objected to by Mr. Cox of North Carolina, and consecuently wear not received. uently were not received.

THROUGH THE STATE. ecidents and Incidents in West Virgini All three of the Marietta editors (Davis,

All three of the Marietta editors (Davis, of the Leader; McMillian, of the Times, and Crippen, of the News), were elected to the offices they aspired to at the recent election.

Rev. J. N. Kendall, of Ritchie county, candidate for State Superintendeat of Schools on the Republican ticket at the last State election, has moved to Ten-

The recent floods along the Potomac And recent floods along the Potomac river damaged the Chesapeake & Ohio canal to the extent of about \$25,000. The work of repairing is to be pushed, but the resumption of traffic will be delayed some-what.

Mr. W. M. Workman announces that he will shorly issue, from Happlin, the Lincoln County Citizen. It will be a five-column quarto. Mr. Workman has for several engaged in ne Ex-Gov. Ones Bowis, of Maryland, says

cure.

The Conference Dissolves Without any Result

And the Nail Mill Strike will Continue.

After Nearly Eleven Months it Remains Apparently as Far from Adjust-

ment as Ever. The Public Disappointment and the Nallers' Ire.

An Exhaustive and Comprehen sive Statement.

The conference between the committee

of the Western Nail Association and the Association of America, reconvened at the soon adjourned, and it was then announced that the nail strike was no nearer an ac ustment than it had been when the com mittees first met. If anything, the nailers seemed more determined to stand firm esterday afternoon than ever before Some of the manufacturers ventured to predict that the nailers would soon begi to break away from the Association and seek employment in the mills, but such

seek employment in the mills, but such a suggestion was hotly resented by every nailer who was seet by reporters yesterday. The nailers, those who are not officials, denounced the manufacturers, and said they had decived the conference committee of the workmen, and drawn them into successive conference with no design or intention. conferences with no desire or intention except to humiliate the workmen.

General expressions of keen disappointment were heard on the part of the public. They had hoped that the strike was on the eve of settlement, and the failure of the conference was a disagreeable sur-

THE OFFICIAL REPORT

of Yesterday's Conference—The Proposi-tions Exchanged, etc.
The following is a true copy of commu ications that passed between the United Nailers, Heaters and Rollers' Association of America, relative to the conference aeld April 8 and 9, 1886:

Office of United Nailers, Heaters & Rollers' Association, Wheeling, W. Va., April 6, 1886. Geo. Wise, Esq. Secretary Western Nail Association. Wheeling, W. Va.,

DEAR SIR: The Conference Committee DEAR SH: The Conterence Committee of our Association desires to meet the Committee of the Western Nall Association, at the most convenient time and place. We would suggest the 8th inst., at the office of the Benwood Iron Works,

Yours Respectfully,
M. A. Chinw, Secretary.

[Realy to Secretary Chew.]

[Reply to Secretary Chew.] OFFICE OF WESTERN NAIL ASSOCIATION, WHEELING, W. VA., April 6, 1886.

M. A. Chew, Esq., Secretary U. N., H. & R.
Association, Wheeling, W. Va.

DEAR SIE: Yours of this date received.
The Conference Committee of this Association will meet your committee at place named on Thursday, April 8th, at 2 r. M.
Yours Respectfully,
GEORGE WISE, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing cor-respondence, the conference convened at time and place stated.

The following gentlemen composed the

vo committees: Nailers' Committee-Messrs. Work, Gavin Nailers' Committee—Meesrs, Work, Gavin Clay, Serig, Snedeker, Stephens, Ripley Lewis, Squires, Chew and Wier. Manufacturers' Committee—Meesrs. Wal lace, Hearne, Hubbard, Priest, Meacham Glessner, Chess, Keating, Loring and Du

The meeting was organized by the elec-tion of Mr. J. D. Du Bois as chairman, and Messrs. M. A. Chew and George Wise

and Messrs. M. A. Chew and George whe as secretaries.

The Nailers offered the following:
No. 1. That if we agree to declare the strike off in all the mills of the Western Nail Association do you agree to provide situ-atiations for all the old hands, provided

atiations for all the old hands, provided we come to an agreement on the wages and other questions?

No. 2. That a committee of three from each side be appointed to devise and suggest to the conference ways and means to settle the question of the precent workmen, as a basis on which we can enter into negotiations on the wage and other questions.

Manufacturers replied as follows:

In answer to your proposition No. 1, we reply, that if all questions of wages and so forth are satisfactorily arranged between us, we agree to give to the old nailers all this city in July to form a permanent or ganisation.

forth are satisfactorily arranged between us, we agree to give to the old nailers all the vacant places in our factories at the time of said adjustment, and provide places for them so far as possible without disturbing our present workmen. The nail plate mills shall not be included in this settlement, but shall be referred to the respective mills for satisfactors.

the respective mills for settlement with the individual workmen.

In answer to your proposition No. 2, our answer to your No. 1, in our opinion, makes it unnecessary to appoint a subcommittee for the purpose proposed by you, and therefore we declined to do so, as each mill must necessarily decide as to the yearnelse therein.

As your answer to our No. 1 excludes the consideration of the interests of a part

the consideration of the interests of a part of our Association, we therefore decline to negotiate for a settlement which does not include all branches.

That we submit for your consideration the propriety of adopting a scale of prices in all departments, which will be uniform. Manufacturers' reply:

In reply to your suggestions we say, it is our desire to establish a uniform rate for nailing in the factories of the Western Nail Association, and suggest that as a

for mailing in the factories of the western Nail Association, and suggest that as a large proportion of the machines are now in operation at manufacturers' 17 cent scale, you accept that rate and start the remainder of the machines.

scale, you accept that rate and start the remainder of the machines.

As wages for all other department have been adjusted, and the departments in satisfactory operation, we consider it impossible for this conference to attempt to reopen the question of wages and readjust them. Offered by manufacturers: lst. Before any other question shall be

Frior to the meeting at which this action was taken, it was publicly known that a general convention of nailers, heaters and rollers was to meet here June 15, four days after the limit set by the manufacturers within which the scale could be accepted.

During this time the manufacturers gave out the idea that the communication of Offered by manufacturers:

1st. Before any other question shall be taken up, it shall be clearly understood that the Conference Committee of the United Natiers, Heaters and Rollers' Association of America, guarantees that the present workmen in the mills shall be undisturbed, and the strike declared off in all of the mills of the Western Nall Association, provided a satisfactory scale of wages shall be agreed upon.

2d. That the nail plate mills shall not be included in this settlement, but that said question shall be referred to the respective mills for settlement with the individual workmen.

3d. We ashere to the Manufacturers' scale for nailing as modified at last meetmittee was a relusar to confer; and they set a limit for the workmen to accept their

set a limit for the workmen to accept their scale only lour days prior to the meeting at which the nailers could remedy their omission and select a committee of conference.

The impression thus created by the manufacturers that the nailers had declined to hold a conference rendered it impossible for the nailers' association to notify the manufacturers of the fact that the former had selected a conference commercial commercial and selected a conference comscale for nailing as modified at last meeting of the Western Nail Association, viz:
To stop at \$1.75 card and \$122 percent off for sell-feeders.

4th. As to duration of scale would say, we consider the advance and decline of

the scale fair and consequently eliminate the feature of time except that it is agreed it shall only terminate or be changed De-cember 31st of any year, and then only on notice in writing 60 days prior thereto given by either party. 5th. Breakage to be provided for as in the Manufacturers' scale. On Gladstone's Bill-Ohamberlain's View Comments of the Press, mons was again crowded. Among the visitors were the Dukes of Connaught and

street of estimate party.

5th. Breakage to be provided for as in the Manufacturers' scale.

Natilers offered following:
As we have no answer to the first and second propositions other than has been made, we submit the following scale for an answer to your third proposition relating to price for nailing, heating and rolling, viz:

When nails sell at

Nailing shall be

ent off for self-feeders.

le percent off for self-feeders.

Amalgamated prices in the Plate Mill.
Heating on gas furnaces, 63 cents.

Nailers also offered the following:
That the queetion of wages shall be settled by districts, as follows: Steubenville
to Benwood as a district; Ironton and
Ashland as a district; Greenceaste, Centralia, Terre Hauto and Belleville as a
district; Chicago and Bay View as a district, and Pittaburgh and Valley Mills as
a district.

a district.

Manufacturers offered the following:

We have considered all the various propositions submitted by you. We decline the last proposition. You called this conference and we do not understand that you have offered us any concessions, except that you have accepted our first proposition in regard to the present workmen. We, therefore, stand by the five propositions submitted to you, which is our ultimatum.

Oa motion of Mr. Wier, the conference

THE MANUFACTURERS' SAY.

Why They Did Not Accept the Terms Of fered Them. After the conference dissolved a numporters. They did not seem disposed to talk, but by questioning them upon the points which led to a disagreement, some explanation of their views was secured. explanation of their views was secured.

They say in regard to the demand that the matter of wages of heaters and rollers be relegated to the individual mills, that this was rendered necessary by the fact that since last June a large number of mills have changed their heating furnaces, putting in gas furnaces at a cost of \$8,000 or \$10,000 per mill. In making this investment, it is of course only just that the mill owners should reap some benefit from their investment. The manufacturers regard the heating and rolling scales as settled, they say. The fact is that all the mills here have arranged with their rollers and heaters, while at Pittsburgh, where coal furnaces are still used, the Amalgamated Association's prices prevail. The manufacturers say that heaters working on gas furnaces at the manufacturers' scale make as much money per day as was made the fact that since last June a large nu

prior to June 1 at the old scale with coal furnaces. In the scale submitted by the nailers, the price for heating or a gas furnace is fixed at 63 cents per ton, at which rate manufacturerers say that a heater could make \$10 a day, whereas prior to last June, with coal furnace and under the old scale, he would not exceed \$6. There is therefore an advance of 663 percent. The manufacturers offered the nailers the modified Cincinnati scale, which provides that the minimum paid for cutting nails shall be at a selling card of \$175. nalls shall be at a selling card of \$1.75 and that the reduction for nails cut by self feeders shall be 12½ percent. This self feeders shall be 12; percent. This scale, the manufacturers claim, is still 25 percent higher than wages paid in the eastern mile, which are now flooding the western market, so that the mile here must compete with nalls made at much less expense for wages.

ers' Association of America:

sociation enould not accept the seventeen-cent scale on or before July 11, the fac-tories would be thrown open and the nailers jobs be considered vacant, and given to the feeders or any other persons willing to accept them and go to work at the seventeen-cont scale.

out the idea that the communication of President Wier, informing them that the sailers at their preliminary organisation

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

THE CONFESENCE QUESTION. Prior to the meeting at which this given.
The Dublin Freeman's Journal approves

he scheme.
The Dublin Irish Times and the Dublin

The following review of the pending strike, and statement of the present posi-

eral opinion of the people is layorable to them.

This afternoon's London Globe pronounces the bill a "thinly-veiled project for total separation," and says the measure is already doomed to failure.

The Pall Mall Gazette devotes its leading article to the bill, and theads the article "This Won't Do." The editor repudiates the scheme and says that as it stands it places a premium on separation. The article insists upon the maintenance of the supreme authority of the Parliament at Westminster in all things relating to the subject of the Crown.

The Esho says it sees the Liberal ranks disorganised and the party enfeebled and broken through Mr. Gladstone's egotism in undertaking the scheme on his sole responsibility. of the United Nailers, Rollers and Heat The present strike was inaugurated June 1, 1885. At that time the new scale year should have begun, the prices for the preceding year having been governed by the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, signed by the nail manufacturers in the summer of 1834. This scale had been in force for nine years without change. It was submitted by the new organization, the United Nailers of America, and by the Rollers and Heaters Association, to be re-signed by the mill

wenty-two Alderman Mixed up in it—President of the Bond Arrested.

nati in June, the manufacturers sevento teen-cent scale was adopted. This scale
made a reduction of 20 percent in the
price to be paid for cutting nails by hand,
land 45 percent reduction for cutting nails
with self feeders. Corresponding reductions were made in the prices of heating
and rolling.

After the adoption of this scale, the
United Nailers' general officers were informed that at the June meeting of the
Western Nail Association a conference
committee had been appointed, which
would meet with a like committee on the
part of the nailers if the latter should
delire. President in the prices of heating
and I make the prices of heating
and rolling.

After the adoption of this scale, the
built between the prices of heating
and I make the pri committee had been appointed, which would meet with a like committee on the part of the nailers if the latter should so desire. President Wier, of the nailers' organization, informed Secretary Wise, of the manufacturers' [association, that at the April meeting of the nailers no conference committee had been appointed.

At a subsequent meeting of the Western Nail Association, also held at Cincinnati, it was resolved that if the nailers employed in the mills represented in the Association should not accept the seventeencent scale on or before July 11, the fac-

possession.

I might add that we have evidence of

ed up at police headquarters on an indict ment charging him with being connected with the Broadway Railroad frauchise bribery. He was taken to the District Attorney's office later in the day. Mr. Richmond is the President of the Broad-way Surface road.

"When headache joins neuralgia, then

Barno determined to increase our trade

Cambridge and many peers and embassa-dors. Although the attendance showed the intense interest that is taken in the

THE GREAT DEBATE

dors. Although the attendance showed the intense interest that is taken in the progress of the debate on the Irish bill the public excitement has somewhat abated. Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered when he arose and said that the debate would be continued until Monday, when he hoped to close the discussion. He announced that the budget would be infroduced on Tuesday and the Irish land bill on Thursday, the latter being a necessary supplement to the Home Rule bill. He proposed that the House adjourn for a week's holiday at Easter.

Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering upon a detailed discussion of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, he said that when he was asked to join the government he told Mr. Gladstone he did not think it was possible to reconcile a separate Parliament at Dublin as demanded by the Irish members with the conditions of full guarantees for the security of the Empire, and Mr. Gladstone he may be seen the security of the Empire, and Mr. Gladstone he was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland.

Mr. Healy tanuted Mr. Chamberlain with using his five years of experience to attack a Minister of fifty years experience. Mr. Chamberlain's speech was received with marked coolness.

LONDON, April 9.-Lord Hartington in an interview with Lord Salisbury arranged that no motion should be made agains

ing. Lord Hartington does not intend to propose an alternative scheme, though he will oppose Mr. Gladstone's bill root and branch. He continued to be averse to the formation of a coalition government in the event of Mr. Gladstone being defeated. Mr. Chamberlain has also refused overtures from the Conservatives for a coalition. Among the various Radical workingmen's clubs the feeling is in favor of Mr. Gladstone. Several meetings were held to-night to discuss the project of a grand mass demonstration in support of the Home Rule bill. It is understood that the Tory and Whig leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme preferred to force a division on the first reading of the bill, but abandoned the idea because of Mr. Chamberlain's strong opposition to it.

opposition to it.

Newspaper Opinions.
The Edinburg Daily Review recognizes Mr. Gladstone's "pure, lofty and patriotic aims," says it is disappointed at the experial Parliament.
The Edinburg Scottish Reformer com

mends the scheme and pleads for Scotch The Aberdeen Journal pronounces the

The Aberdeen Journal pronounces the proposals repulsive to every instinct of the British people and fatal to Mr. Gladstone's reputation.

The Liberal papers, the Aberdeen Free Press, the Glasgow Herald, the Baliast Whig, the Londonderry Standard, all oppose the bill.

The Leeds Mercury, says it is ingenious, able and original.

The Birmingham Post says it will not undertake to give a decision of hand on the bill. An examination of the measure is necessary before an opinion can be given.

Express both disprove it.

In Cork there is much excitement over Mr. Gladstone's proposals, but the gen-eral opinion of the people is favorable to Beview of the Strike and Statement of the

THE BROADWAY STEAL.

NEW YORK, April 9 .- District Attorney Martine to-day said: "Ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite is still at Mr. Nichols louse. He is under the control of this office, and will remain so until we are entirely through with him. The statement he has made implicates a great many men, including all of the twenty-two aldermer who voted for the Broadway franchise, one outsider absolutely, and four or five others inferentially. He is adding to his

believe, has run away. As to the others I have this to say: "I believe that all these men who did not go away originally will be here when wanted. My honest conviction is that there were just twenty-two addermen mixed up in this bribery business, and of outsiders or middle men or others almost as many more. I know of at least alx outsiders who are involved according to the evidence already in our possession.

I might add that we have evidence of corruption and bribery in connection with other franchises than that of the Broadway Railroad and for other years then 1844, a mass of it that would be sufficient to convict, I think, without the Broadway evidence at all.

James Richmond has been arrested by a Central Office detective and is now lockady and a pulled has a proper or an indication.

comes the tug of war." A. wise general marshals his forces, charges with a bottle of Salvation Oil, and the doughty foe lies cringing in the dust.

n carpets, we have marked them at very low prices. Stone & Thomas,

By taking the 1:47. P. M. (city time) train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh road passengers arrive in Cleveland at 6:25 P. M., and Chicago at 6:30 the following morning. Connections made in Union depot, Chicago, for all points west.